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ABSTRACT

This study, the third in a series, is designed to assist both the public schools and the University in developing fast, efficient techniques for needs assessment, whereby the programs of both public education and higher education may be improved to meet the needs of the clientele that each serves. The first study, involving 46 school districts, was designed to determine the concerns of school personnel; the second study was devoted to the development of an instrument that could be used easily and effectively to assess the concerns of various populations within a single school district. The present study is directed toward the actual utilization of that instrument in two large school districts to assist those districts and the University in comparing the opinions of various populations of the local community and University in relation to specific concerns related to the educational program. The study reflects the opinions of the populations surveyed and identifies the areas of agreement. (Author/JF)

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A RESEARCH REPORT

Assessing Concerns Affecting Education Program Decisions In Public School And Teacher Education

by

Morgan C. Moses and Harold G. Hill

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ASSESSING CONCERNS AFFECTING EDUCATION PROGRAM DECISIONS IN PUBLIC SCHOOL AND TEACHER EDUCATION

INTRODUCTION

Traditionally, Stephen F. Austin University has been active in promoting, informing, and demonstrating how research can assist public schools in becoming aware of educational problems and how research may contribute toward finding solutions for these problems. Personnel in the various departments of the University are continuously offering their expertise to school personnel to aid in resolving these conflicts concerning educational programs. The University, through the teacher education programs, seeks to assist public schools in testing and implementing educational improvement projects involving both pre-service and in-service personnel.

Purpose of the Study

This study is an attempt to assist both the public schools and the University in developing fast, efficient techniques for needs assessment, whereby the programs of both public education and higher education may be improved to meet the needs of the clientele which each serves.

The current study is the third in a series of studies sponsored by the Graduate Research Council, Stephen F. State University, to assist public school administrators to determine the concerns of professional school personnel in the area served by the University and to identify ways by which the University may be more helpful in meeting the concerns.

The first study (Cooksey & Moses) involving forty-six school districts was designed to determine the concerns of school personnel in this region.

The second study (Eddins) was devoted to the development of an instrument which might be used easily and effectively to assess the concerns of various populations within a single school district.

The present study is directed toward the actual utilization of the instrument in two large school districts to assist those districts and the University in comparing the opinions of various populations of the local community and University in relation to specific concerns related to the educational program. The study reflects the opinions of the populations surveyed, areas of agreement and disagreement are identified, and hopefully the information will be used to improve the programs of the two public schools and the University teacher education programs. It is also hoped that the study will serve as a model for other public schools in the region to use in identifying concerns of various populations and determining areas of agreement and disagreement in opinion by using a systematic process.

Background of the Study

There are certain tensions or concerns existing in communities that affect the schools. These tensions spring from the varied and sometimes contradictory roles that education is expected to fulfill in modern society. These tensions are, as well, a springboard for change in society, and education is expected to facilitate this change. However, as an agent of the state, a school is also charged with the responsibility of preserving culture.

Mass media, such as newspapers, television, radio, and other outlets of public opinion, has taken an increasingly critical stand toward education. Leaders in every field, professionals, politicians, academicians, educators, military, and industrial, have all expressed profound public statements concerning educational problems. Out of this cauldron of public and professional controversy a wide range of beliefs, opinions, facts, and proposals has evolved. These forces of opinion coupled with the anxieties resulting from desegregation, turmoil within educational institutions, crime, drug abuse, economic inflation, and an ever-increasing tax burden at all levels of government, have resulted in greater demands from the citizen and taxpayer for more productive results and greater efficiency from the schools.

Educators have traditionally dealt with difficult issues, but never before have they been forced to make decisions in such a spotlight of public opinion. School boards and administrators, as well as local, state, and national officials must make these decisions in the midst of conflicting demands. They are further handicapped by the lack of any explicit educational goals based on the needs and concerns of the society which the school serves.

Much of this turmoil in education has resulted from the failure of responsible officials to recognize and implement the concept of planning for educational changes based on societal and professional concerns, which requires

that schools continually study attitudes of all segments of the community toward issues which arise. Information gained from these kinds of studies should be invaluable to boards of education, administrators, and advisory committees in developing consensus on critical issues and in formulating more realistic educational goals. Information gained from these kinds of studies should also be of great value to those responsible for designing, implementing, and evaluating teacher education programs in colleges and universities.

PROCEDURES FOR COLLECTING DATA

Two large school systems in this area participated in the current study. The specific populations to be sampled were identified. The instrument, Assessing Social Educational Concerns designed by Dr. Ralph Eddins, Department of Secondary Education, Stephen F. Austin State University, was used to gather the data. The instrument was administered to approximately 150 individuals including parents, high school students, high school teachers, administrators, and student teachers in each school district being surveyed. There were approximately twenty-five individuals in each category. A comprehensive sample was employed in the high school student and parent category to include a balance of various socio-economic and ethnic backgrounds. The university student population was taken from junior-level students in the secondary school certification.

The responses of the participants in School I and II were placed on computer cards. The mean response and total mean response were tabulated for each population in each school. The university students responses were used for comparisons in both School I and II. The tabulations are presented in the analysis section of the study.

PROCEDURES FOR ANALYZING DATA

The instrument used in this study was designed to survey six areas of concerns that affect schools of today. These six areas of concern are: (1) societal, (2) educational program, (3) professional staff, (4) administrative roles, (5) students, and (6) index of attitude toward change.

Selected statements were used to determine the opinions of the various populations relating to the different areas of concerns. These statements are presented by table in each part, as well as the percentage of the population that (A) agree with the statement, (PA) partly agree with the statement, (PD) partly disagree with the statement, and (D) disagree with the statement. The composite total percentage of agreement and disagreement is also shown in the tables.

A table was constructed for each area of concern surveyed, making a total of six tables for each school. The tables are presented in the Appendix. Tables I through VI represents responses for School I, and Tables VI through XII represent responses for School II. The data in each table is analyzed in an effort to identify differences in opinions and possible implications in each area of concern for each school. The data from each school is considered collectively, and the data from both schools will be analyzed for conclusions and recommendations.

ANALYSIS OF DATA

The primary purpose of this study was to determine areas of agreement and disagreement between and within the six populations on certain concerns. The responses of these populations to each concern have been analyzed and presented in five parts:

Part I – complete agreement.
Part II – divided between agreement and disagreement.
Part III – disagreement
Part IV – narrative summary of items.
Part V – conflicts within each population.

Part I

School I

All the populations in School I completely agree with the following statements identified from an analysis of Tables I through VI. The number of each statement coincides with the number of the statement in the tables and in the survey instrument.

Societal Concerns

9. Drug abuse among teenagers is cause for alarm in our community.
33. Children are strongly influenced in their attitudes by what they see on telveision.
53. Unstable families, divorce, and broken homes is a serious social problem.

Educational Program Concerns

1. What the school teaches should be changed to meet the needs of the times.
3. The school should prepare children to accept social change.
10. Courses to help children understand our economic system is urgently needed.
20. Special classes should be provided for all children with learning disabilities.
22. Subject matter taught by the school should be directly related to the needs of children in present day society.
24. The school should have a well planned program of instruction on the harmful effects of the use of drugs, alcohol, and tobacco.
28. Our school should provide a kindergarten program for all children age five to six.
42. Courses in problems of marriage and family life should be provided for high school students of both sexes.

Educational Concerns

46. Vocational programs should be designed to train people for work in occupations that have the best job opportunities.
48. Sex education appropriate for each age level should be provided.
55. The school should provide adult basic education programs.

Professional Staff Concerns

77. Children would learn better if each teacher had fewer pupils.
17. School board policy should provide for due process of law in dismissing a teacher.
19. Teachers know too little about the socio-economic background of their students.
26. Teachers should try new methods, materials, or instructional devices that show reasonable promise even at the risk of failure.
41. I would like to have conferences with teachers of my children and participate in decisions related to their individual problems.

Student Related Concerns

The groups surveyed were not in strong agreement on any item in this category.

Attitude Toward Change

1. What the school teaches must be changed to meet the needs of the times.
3. The school should prepare children to accept change.
22. Subject matter taught by the school should be directly related to the needs of children in present day society.
26. Teachers should try new methods, materials, or instructional devises that show reasonable promise even at the risk of failure.
34. The school should change its organization or programs if such change promises a better education for children.
48. Sex education appropriate for each age level should be provided.

Part II

All populations in the study agree with the following statements. In some instances the groups tend to be di-

vided between agreement and disagreement as indicated by the percentage being near the same in agreement and disagreement. These differences were identified from an analysis of Tables 1 -6 and will be noted following each statement.

Societal Concerns

40. Improved relationships between blacks and whites is a matter of urgent concern in our community. All groups tend to agree strongly except parents and females.

45. A disturbing number of people do not possess the skills or education to be fully employed or make wise economic choices. All groups tend to agree strongly except administrators and university students.

51. The U. S. should solve its own social problems instead of becoming involved in foreign political and military committments. Student teachers and blacks tend to agree more strongly than other groups.

Educational Program Concerns

5. The schools should offer courses for adults that teach them things they can enjoy in their leisure time. University students and student teachers tend to strongly agree. High school students, parents, and blacks are divided between agreement and disagreement.

Administrative Concerns

6. The school board should make policies based on expert advise and let the professional staff operate the school within the bounds of the policies. High school students tend to be divided between agreement and disagreement. All other groups agree with the statement.

25. Schools should provide a year round instructional program. Administrators, high school students, parents, and blacks were divided between agreement and disagreement. Other groups agree with the statement.

36. Parents should be more directly involved in shaping school policies and programs. All agree.

38. I would vote to raise taxes to improve the school program if school leaders said it would take a great deal more money. High school students and blacks are divided between agreement and disagreement. Other groups agree.

54. Students should be given national tests to compare their achievement with students in other parts of the country. High school students, parents, and blacks strongly agree. Others agree.

Professional Staff Concerns

32. Teachers and administrators should be held accountable for the progress of each student. Administrators, teachers, high school students, whites, and males tend to agree more strongly than the other groups.

Student Related Concerns

15. Students should help make rules, decisions and plan courses. High school students, university students, student teachers, blacks and females tend to agree more strongly than other groups.

31. Children and youth are entitled to the same basic freedoms under law as adults. Teachers and parents do not agree as strongly as the other groups. Others agree.

52. A student should be suspended only when his presence will reduce the school's effectiveness in teaching other students. All agree.

Attitude Toward Change

15. Students should help make rules, decisions and plan courses. High school students, university students, blacks, and females tend to agree more strongly than other groups. Administrators, teachers, and parents tend to hold some reservation toward agreement.

25. Schools should provide a year round instructional program. Administrators, high school students, parents, and blacks were divided between agreement and disagreement.

Part III

Disagreement between the populations were identified in the following statements from an analysis of Tables

1 6. The differences will be noted following each statement. In some instances the groups tend to be divided between agreement and disagreement as indicated by the percentages being near the same in agreement and disagreement.

Societal Concerns

11. Permissive attitudes of adults toward moral standards and sexual behavior is cause for alarm among parents and educators. Administrators, teachers, parents, blacks, and males are strongly in agreement. High school students, student teachers, and university students disagree yet are divided between agreement and disagreement.

13. Most people are not concerned with problems of others and prefer not to be involved in civic affairs. Administrators disagree with the statement; parents strongly agree, and the other groups agree but not strongly.

23. Law and order must be preserved even at the risk of depriving certain individuals of their rights. University students strongly disagree; teachers agree strongly, other groups agree High school students and student teachers are divided between agreement and disagreement.

30. Todays youth are guided by material values, lack of sense of responsibility, pride in achievement, self discipline, and respect for authority. Administrators, high school students, university students, whites, and females tend to disagree with the position, but divided between agreement and disagreement. Teachers, student teachers, parents, blacks, and males tend to agree, although divided between agreement and disagreement.

Educational Program Concerns

4. Our schools prepare children to make a successful living. Administrators, high school students, parents, and blacks tend to agree with the view strongly. University students and student teachers disagree but somewhat divided in their opinions. Teachers, whites, males, and females agree although divided between agreement and disagreement.

Administrative Concerns

8. Our schools keep us well informed on the decisions and activities of the schools. Administrators and teachers agree strongly with the position. University students, and parents tend to show disagreement with the statement. High school students, whites, blacks, males, and females tend toward agreement while student teachers are evenly divided between agreement and disagreement.

12. Our school buildings and equipment are good enough for the education of our children. Administrators, parents, blacks, and males tend to agree with the statement but with reservation. Teachers were evenly divided between agreement and disagreement. High school students, university students, student teachers, whites, and females tend to disagree with the view.

Administrative Concerns

14. The school's role is to bring about social change. Administrators tend toward strong agreement. High school students tend toward strong disagreement. Teachers, student teachers, whites, blacks, and males tend to agree, yet divided between agreement and disagreement. University students, parents, and females tend toward disagreement with the idea.

29. School costs should be reduced by eliminating some programs. Teachers, student teachers, whites, and females strongly disagree with the position. Administrators, high school students, university students, blacks, and males disagree. Parents are divided between agreement and disagreement.

Professional Staff Concerns

2. Most teachers are interested in their pupil as individuals. Administrators, teachers, high school students, student teachers, parents, white, male, female strongly agree with the statement. Blacks agree. University students tend to disagree.

37. Teachers keep parents well informed on the problems and progress of each student. Administrators and blacks agree strongly with the view. Teachers, high school students, student teachers, parents, whites, males, and females disagree.

43. My contacts with teachers through visits, conferences, P.T.A., etc. lead me to see the school as a friendly and stimulating place for children to learn. Administrators, teachers, parents, whites, blacks, and males tend to strongly agree with the statement. Females agree. High school students and student teachers tend to agree with some division between agreement and disagreement. University students disagree with the position.

Professional Staff Concerns

44. The superintendent and his staff are providing leadership that gives our community an educational program that meets the needs of all children. Administrators, teachers, parents, blacks, whites, males strongly agree with the statement. Females agree. High school students and student teachers are near evenly divided on a-agreement and disagreement. University students disagree with the position.

Student Related Concerns

16. Married students should have the same privileges as other students. Administration, high school students, university students, student teachers, and males strongly agree with the position. Teachers, whites, blacks, and females agree, parents tend to disagree but about evenly divided between agreement and disagreement.

21. Student protest demonstrations are acceptable if they are orderly and do not violate the law. University students and student teachers strongly agree with the statement. High school students, parents, whites, blacks, males, and females agree. Teachers tend to disagree. Administrators strongly disagree.

27. The school should set reasonable but specific codes for dress and appearance of students. Administration, teachers, parents, whites, blacks, male, and female tend to agree strongly on the position. High school students, student teachers agree but divided between agreement and disagreement. University students tend to disagree but divided.

35. High school students should be allowed to hear speakers whose views on religion, politics, and morals differ radically from those of their parents and community. High school students, university students, student teachers, strongly agree. Administrators, teachers, were divided between agreement and disagreement. Parents, whites, blacks, males, females tended to agree.

39. Corporal punishment is usually effective in the solution of discipline problems. Administrators, teachers, parents, and males, tend toward agreement, but divided between agreement and disagreement. High school students, university students, student teachers tend toward strong disagreement while whites, blacks, and females disagree but divided between agreement and disagreement.

47. Most children respect the rights of those with whom they disagree. Administrators, teachers, parents, whites, blacks, and males agree with the position. University students, student teachers, and females disagree with the statement. High school students tend to agree, but are divided between agreement and disagreement.

49. All students should meet the same requirements for graduation. High school students and parents, strongly agree. Whites, blacks, males, females agree with the position. Administrators strongly disagree. Teachers and university student teachers disagree with the position.

Attitude Toward Change

14. The school's role is to bring about social change. Administrators tend toward strong agreement. High school students tend toward strong disagreement. Teachers, student teachers, whites, blacks, and males agree but divided between agreement and disagreement. University students, parents, and females tend toward disagreement with the idea.

35. High school students should be allowed to hear speakers whose views on religion, politics, and morals differ radically from those of their parents and community. High school students, university students, and student teachers strongly agree with the statement. Administrators and teachers tend to be divided between agreement and disagreement. Parents, whites, blacks, males, and females agree with the statement.

Part IV

Narrative Summary

Societal Concerns: All groups tend to strongly agree or agree that drug abuse is cause for alarm in the community; that improved relationships between blacks and whites is a matter of urgent concern to the community that more skill or education is needed for many people to be fully employed or make wise economic choices; that unstable families or broken homes is a serious social problem; that the U. S. should solve its own social problems instead of becoming involved in foreign political and military committments; and that television strongly influences the attitudes of children.

All groups agree except administrators that most people are not concerned with problems of others and prefer not to be involved in civic affairs. Administrators disagree. All groups agree except university students that law and order must be preserved even at the risk of depriving certain individuals of their rights. University students disagree. All groups except high school students, university students, and student teachers agree that permissive attitudes of adults toward moral standards and sexual behavior is cause for alarm among parents and educators. The student groups were divided between agreement and disagreement. All groups are divided on the position that today's youth are guided by material values and lack a sense of responsibility, achievement, self discipline and respect for authority. Administrators, high school students, university students, whites and females tend to disagree. Other groups tend to agree with the view.

Educational Program Concerns: All groups tend to agree that what the school teaches must be changed to meet the needs of the times; prepare the young to accept change, develop courses to help the young understand our economic system; provide special classes for students with learning disabilities; teach subject matter that relates directly to the needs of the young in present day society; have a well planned program of instruction on the harmful effects of the use of drugs, alcohol and tobacco; provide a kindergarten program for all children age five to six; provide courses in problems of marriage and family for both sexes; provide vocational programs designed to train people for work in occupations that have the best job opportunities; provide adult basic education programs, and offer courses for adults that teach them things they can enjoy in their leisure time.

There is strong agreement among administrators, high school students, parents and blacks that the schools prepare the young to make a successful living. Teachers, university students, students teachers, whites, males and females are divided between agreement and disagreement.

Administrative Concerns: All groups agree or strongly agree that the school should offer enough courses to meet the needs of all students even if school districts must be consolidated; that the school should change its organization of programs if such change promises a better education for the young; that the teachers should have time during the day to prepare materials for classroom use; that parents should be more directly involved in shaping school policies and programs; that students should be given national tests to compare their achievement with students in other parts of the country. High school students, parents and blacks most strongly agree on this particular statement.

Definite divisions concerning administration of the schools begin to appear when high school students are divided between agreement and disagreement that the school board should make policies based on expert advise and let the professional staff operate the schools within bounds of the policies. Administrators, high school students, parents and blacks are divided between agreement and disagreement that the school should provide a year round instructional program. High school students and blacks are divided between agreement and disagreement on voting to raise taxes to improve the school program.

University students, student teachers, and parents do not agree with the position that schools keep them well informed on decisions and activities of the schools.

All groups tend to be divided between agreement and disagreement that the school buildings and equipment are good enough for the education of the young.

Administrators and teachers indicate strongly that the role of the school is to bring about social change. High school students, university students, parents and females disagree. Whites, blacks and males are divided.

All groups disagree with the idea of reducing school costs by eliminating some programs.

Professional Staff Concerns: All groups agree that children would learn better if each teacher had fewer pupils; that school board policy should provide for due process of law in dismissing a teacher; that teachers know too little about the socio-economic background of their students; that teachers should try new methods, materials, and instructional devices even at the risk of failure; that parent teacher conferences to participate in decisions related to individual student problems is wanted.

There is strong agreement among administrators, teachers, high school students, whites and males that administrators and teachers should be held accountable for the progress of each student.

University students do not agree with the other groups that most teachers are interested in their pupils as individuals and that school is a friendly and stimulating place for children to learn. University students do not agree that teachers keep parents well informed on the problems and progress of each student. All the other groups except administrators and teachers, are divided between agreement and disagreement.

University students disagree that the superintendent and his staff are providing leadership that gives the community an educational program that meets the needs of all children. High school students, student teachers, and females tend to be divided between agreement and disagreement.

Student Related Concerns: All groups except administrators tend to strongly agree that students should help make rules, decisions and plan courses. Administrators were divided. All groups except teachers and parents agree

that students are entitled to the same basic freedoms under law as adults. Teachers and parents were divided. All groups agree that a student should be suspended only when his presence will reduce the schools effectiveness in teaching other students.

All groups agree except parents that married students should have the same priviledges as other students.

All groups agree except administrators and teachers that student protest demonstrators are acceptable if they are orderly and within the law.

All groups except university students agree that the board should set reasonable but specific codes for dress and apperance of students.

All groups agree except administrators and teachers that high school students should be allowed to hear speakers whose views on religion, politics and morals differ radically from those of their parents and community. Administrators and teachers were divided between agreement and disagreement.

All student groups disagree that corporal punishment is usually effective in the solution of discipline problems. All the other groups were divided between agreement and disagreement.

University students and student teachers do not agree that most students respect the rights of those with whom they disagree. High school students are divided on this position.

High school students and parents strongly agree that all students should meet the same requirements for graduation. Administrators, teachers, university student and student teachers disagree.

Attitude Toward Change: There is strong agreement among all groups that what the school teaches must be changed to meet the needs of the times; that the school should prepare children to accept change; that subject matter of the school should be directly to the needs of children in present day society; that teachers should try new methods, materials, or instructional divices that show reasonable promise even at the risk of failure; change the organization if change promises a better education for children, that appropriate sex education be provided for each age level.

All groups agree that students should help make rules, decisions and plan courses; however, administrators and teachers tend to have some reservation toward agreement.

Administrators, high school students, parents and blacks are divided between agreement on the provision for a year round school program.

High school students, university students, parents and females do not agree that the role of the school is to bring about social change. Administrators and teachers tend to agree with the position. All other groups are divided.

Administrators and teachers are divided between agreement and disagreement on allowing youth to hear radically opposing views on religion, morals and politics.

Part V

School I

Conflicts Within the Populations

A second purpose of the study was to determine possible areas of conflict within each group in the study. The areas of conflict within the groups is presented for each group separately in the following paragraphs.

School I

Parents:

Parents agree but tend to be divided on the views that the schools should offer courses for adults that teach them things they can enjoy in their leisure time; that schools should offer a year round instructional program; that children and youth are entitled to the same basic freedoms under the law as adults; that today's youth are guided by material values, lack self discipline, a sense of responsibility, pride in achievement, and respect for authority; that the school buildings and equipment are good enough for the education of our children; that teachers keep parents well informed on the problems and progress of each student; and that corporal punishment is usually effective in the solution of discipline problems.

Parents disagree but tend to be divided on the views that married students should have the same privileges as other students; that the school keeps us well informed on decisions and activities; that the role of the school is to help bring about social change; and that school costs should be reduced by eliminating programs.

High School Students:

High school students agree but tend to be divided on the statements that the school should offer courses for adults to help them enjoy their leisure time; that the school board should make policies based on expert advise and let the professional staff operate the schools within the bounds of the policy; that the school should provide a year round instructional program; that permissive attitudes of adults toward moral standards and sexual behavior is cause for alarm among parents and educators; that law and order must be preserved even at the risk of depriving certain individuals of their rights; teachers keep parents well informed on the problems and progress of each student; that school is a friendly and stimulating place to learn; and that most children respect the right of those with whom they disagree; that the superintendent and his staff are providing leadership in developing a program to meet the needs of all children.

High school students disagree but tend to be divided on the positions that youth are guided by material values, lack self discipline, a sense of responsibility, pride in achievement, respect for authority; that school buildings and equipment is adequate for good education; that school costs should be reduced by eliminating some programs.

High school students disagree with the views that the school's role is to help bring about social change and that the use of corporal punishment is usually effective in the solution of discipline problems. It is interesting to note that the high school students strongly agree with the statement that students should be allowed views on religion, politics, and morals differ radically from those of their parents and community yet do not see the role of the school as helping bring about social change.

Teachers:

Teachers agree but tend to be divided on the views that today's youth are guided by material values, lack self discipline, sense of responsibility, pride in achievement, and respect for authority; that schools prepare children to make a successful living; that school buildings and equipment are good enough for the education of the children; that the school's role is to bring about social change; that high school students should be allowed to hear speakers whose views on religion, politics, and morals differ radically from those of their parents and community; and that corporal punishment is usually effective in the solution of discipline problems.

Administrators:

Administrators agree yet are divided on the positions that the school should provide a year round instructional program; and that corporal punishment is usually effective in the solution of discipline problems.

Administrators tend to disagree yet are divided on the view that today's youth are guided by material values, lack self discipline, sense of responsibility, pride in achievement, and respect for authority; that high school students should be allowed to hear speakers whose views on religion, politics, and moral differ radically from those of their parents and community, and that most people are not concerned with problems of others and prefer not to be involved in civic affairs.

Administrators disagree with the statements that some school programs should be eliminated to reduce costs; that student protest demonstrations are acceptable if they are orderly and within the law; and that all students should meet the same requirements for graduation.

Blacks:

Blacks tend to agree yet are divided on the statements that the schools should offer courses for adults that teach them things they can enjoy in their leisure time; that schools should provide a year round instructional program; that today's youth are guided by material values, lack self discipline, and respect for authority; that the buildings are good enough for the education of children; and that the school's role is tohelp bring about social change.

Blacks tend to disagree yet are divided on the view that corporal punishment is usually effective in the solution of discipline problems.

Blacks disagree with the idea of reducing school costs by eliminating some programs.

Whites:

Whites agree yet are divided on the views that the schools prepare children to make a successful living; that the school's role is to bring about social change; that teachers keep parents well informed on the problems and progress of each student; and that all students should meet the same requirements for graduation.

Whites tend to disagree yet are divided on the positions that today's youth are guided by material values, lack self discipline, sense of responsibility, and respect for authority; that school buildings and equipment are good enough for the education of the children; that corporal punishment is usually effective in the solution of discipline problems.

Whites disagree with the view that some programs be eliminated to cut school costs.

Student Teachers:

Student teachers agree but tend to be divided on the statement that permissive attitudes of adults toward moral and sexual behavior is cause for alarm among parents and educators and that schools keep them well informed on the decisions and activities of the school; that the school keeps parents well informed on the problems and progress of each student; that the superintendent and his staff are providing leadership in developing a program that meets the needs of all children.

Student teachers disagree with the statements that the buildings and equipment are adequate for a good education for children; that school costs should be reduced by eliminating programs; that corporal punishment is usually effective in the solution of discipline problems and that children usually respect those with whom they disagree.

University Students:

University students disagree but tend to be divided on the statements that permissive attitudes of adults toward moral standards and sexual behavior is cause for alarm among parents and educators; that the role of school is to bring about social change; that most teachers are interested in their pupils as individuals; that school is a friendly and stimulating place for children to learn; that the school should set reasonable but specific codes for dress and appearance of students; that most children respect the rights of those with whom they disagree.

University students disagree with the statements that law and order must be preserved even at the risk of depriving certain individuals of their rights; that today's youth are guided by material values, lack of self discipline, sense of responsibility, and respect for authority; that schools prepare children to make a successful living; that the schools keep us well informed on decisions and activities of the schools; that school buildings and equipment are good enough for the education of children; that school costs should be reduced by eliminating some programs; that teachers keep parents well informed on the problems and progress of each student; that the superintendent and his staff provide leadership for an educational program that meets the needs of all children; that corporal punishment is usually effective in the solution of discipline problems; and that all students should meet the same requirements for graduation.

Males Females:

Males agree but are divided on the statements that today's youth are guided by material values and lack self discipline; that the school's role is to bring about social change; and that corporal punishment is usually effective in the solution of discipline problems.

Males disagree with the idea that school costs should be reduced by eliminating some programs.

Females disagree but are divided on the statements that today's youth are guided by material values and lack self discipline; that the school's role is to bring about social change; and that most children respect the rights of those with whom they disagree.

Females disagree with the views that school buildings and equpiment are adequate for the education of the the children; that school costs should be reduced by eliminating some programs; and that corporal punishment is usually effective in the solution of discipline problems.

Part I

School II

All populations in School II strongly agree with the following statements. The statements were identified from an analysis of Tables 7 12. The number to the left of each statement coincides with the number listed on the tables and on the survey instrument.

Societal Concerns

33. Children are strongly influenced in their attitudes by what they see on television.

45. A disturbing number of people do not possess the skills or education to be fully employed or make wise economic choices.

53. Unstable families, divorce, and broken homes is a serious social problem.

Educational Program Concerns

1. What the school teaches must be changed to meet the needs of the times.
3. The school should prepare children to accept social change.
10. Courses to help children understand our economic system are urgently needed.
20. Special classes should be provided for all children with learning disabilities.
22. Subject matter taught by the school should be directly related to the needs of children in present day society.
24. The school should have a well planned program of instruction on the harmful effects of the use of drugs, alcohol and tobacco.
28. Our school should provide a kindergarten program for all children age five to six.
42. Courses in problems of marriage and family should be provided for high school students of both sexes.
46. Vocational programs should be designed to train people for work in occupations that have the best job opportunities.
55. The school should provide adult basic education programs.

Administrative Concerns

18. The school should offer enough courses to meet the needs of all students, even if districts have to consolidate to make enrollments large enough to do this.
34. The school should change its organization or programs if such change promises a better education for children.
50. Teachers should have time during the day to prepare materials for classroom use.

Professional Staff Concerns

7. Children would learn better if each teacher had fewer pupils.
17. School board policy should provide for due process of law in dismissing a teacher.
19. Teachers know too little about the soci-economic background of their students.
26. Teachers should try new methods, materials, or instructional devices that show reasonable promise even at the risk of failure.
41. I would like to have conferences with teachers of my children and participate in decisions related to their individual problems.

Student Related Concerns

The groups surveyed were not in strong agreement on any item in this category.

Attitude Toward Change

1. What the school teaches must be changed to meet the needs of the times.
3. The school should prepare children to accept social change.
22. Subject matter taught by the school should be directly related to the needs of children in present day society.
26. Teachers should try new methods, materials, or instructional devices that show reasonable promise even at the risk of failure.
34. The school should change its organization of programs if such change promises a better education for children.

Part II

All the populations in the study agree with the following statements. In some instances the group tend to be

divided between agreement and disagreement with near equal percentages on agreement and disagreement. These differences were identified from an analysis of Tables 7–12 and will be noted following each statement.

Societal Concerns

9. Drug abuse among teenagers is cause for alarm in our community. All groups agree strongly except administrators and teachers who are divided between agreement and disagreement with the statement.

11. Permissive attitudes of adults toward moral standards and sexual behavior is cause for alarm among parents and educators. Administrators, high school students and parents strongly agree. Other groups agree.

13. Most people are not concerned with problems of others and prefer not to be involved in civic affairs. High school students strongly agree. Other groups agree.

40. Improved relationships between blacks and whites is a matter of urgent concern in our community. All groups strongly agree except parents who tend to be divided between agreement and disagreement.

51. The U. S. should solve its own social problems instead of becoming involved in foreign political and military committments. Administrators, teachers, parents, blacks, and females strongly agree with the statement. The other groups tend to be divided between agreement and disagreement.

Educational Program Concerns

5. The schools should offer courses for adults that teach things they can enjoy in their leisure time. High school students, university students, student teachers, blacks and males strongly agree. Teachers, whites, and females agree. Administrators and parents tend to be divided between agreement and disagreement.

48. Sex education appropriate for each age level should be provided. High school students, university students, student teachers, whites, blacks, males and females strongly agree. Administrators and teachers agree. Parents tend to be divided between agreement and disagreement.

Administrative Concerns

6. The school board should make policies based on expert advise and let the professional staff operate the schools within the bounds of the policies. All groups strongly agree except high school students, university students and blacks who agree, but not strongly.

25. Schools should provide a year round instructional program. All groups agree on the position except administrators who tend to be divided between agreement and disagreement.

36. Parents should be more directly involved in shaping school policies and programs. High school students, university students, parents, blacks, and females strongly agree. Other groups tend to agree but not strongly.

54. Students should be given national tests to compare their achievement with students in other parts of the country. Teachers, high school students, parents, and blacks strongly agree. Whites, males, and females agree but not strongly. Administrators, university students and student teachers tend to be divided between agreement and disagreement.

Professional Staff Concerns

The groups were not in general agreement on any item in this category.

Student Related Concerns

15. Students should help make rules, decisions and plan courses. All groups strongly agree except parents who tend to be divided between agreement and disagreement.

31. Children and youth are entitled to the same basic freedoms under law as adults. University students and student teachers strongly agree. Other groups agree except parents who tend to be divided between agreement and disagreement.

52. A student should be suspended only when his presence will reduce the school's effectiveness in teaching other students. Administrators and student teachers strongly agree. All other groups tend to agree.

Attitudes Toward Change

15. Students should help make rules, decisions and plan courses. All groups strongly agree except parents who tend to be divided between agreement and disagreement.

25. Schools should provide a year round instructional program. All groups agree on the position; however, administrators tend to be divided between agreement and disagreement.

48. Sex education appropriate for each age level should be provided. High school students, university students, student teachers, whites, blacks, males, and females strongly agree. Administrators and teachers agree. Parents tend to be divided between agreement and disagreement.

Part III

Disagreement between the populations were identified on the following statements from an analysis of Tables 7 12. The differences will be noted following each statement.

Societal Concerns

23. Law and order must be preserved even at the risk of depriving certain individuals of their rights. Administrators and parents strongly agree. Teachers, high school students, student teachers, and males agree. Whites blacks, and females agree but tend to be divided between agreement and disagreement. University students strongly disagree with the statement.

30. Today's youth are guided by material values, lack of sense of responsibility, pride in achievement, self discipline and respect for authority. Teachers, high school students, student teachers, and blacks tend to agree. Administrators, university students, parents, whites, males, and feamales tend to disagree. All groups are divided between agreement and disagreement concerning the statement.

Educational Program Concerns

4. Our schools prepare children to make a successful living. Administrators, high school students, parents, and blacks strongly agree on the view. Teachers, whites, males, and females agree but tend to be divided between agreement and disagreement. University students and student teachers disagree with the statement.

Administrative Concerns

8. Our schools keep us well informed on the decisions and activities of the schools. Administrators strongly agree with the statement. Teachers, high school students, parents, and blacks tend to agree, although each group is divided between agreement and disagreement. University students, student teachers, whites, males, and females disagree with the view.

12. Our school buildings and equipment are good enough for the education of our children. Blacks agree but tend to be divided between agreement and disagreement. Student teachers strongly disagree. Other groups disagree with the position.

14. The school's role is to help bring about social change. Administrators, teachers, student teachers, blacks and females agree; however, these groups tend to be divided between agreement and disagreement. University students, high school students, parents, and males disagree but tend to be divided between agreement and disagreement, too.

29. School costs should be reduced by eliminating some programs. Parents agree. Administrators strongly disagree. The other groups disagree, but not strongly.

38. I would vote to raise taxes to improve the school program if school leaders said it would take a great deal more money. Administrators, teachers, university students, student teachers, whites, and males strongly agree. Blacks and females agree. High school students tend to disagree. Parents are evenly divided between agreement and disagreement.

Professional Staff Concerns

2. Most teachers are interested in their pupils as individuals. Administrators strongly agree. Teachers, high school students, student teachers, parents, whites, and females agree. Blacks and males agree but tend to be divided. University students disagree but somewhat divided.

32. Teachers and administrators should be held accountable for the progress of their students. Administrators tend toward strong agreement. University students, student teachers, blacks, and males agree with the position. Teachers, whites, and females tend to agree but tend to be divided between agreement and disagreement. High school students, and parents tend to disagree but tend to be divided, too.

37. Teachers kepp parents well informed on the problems and progress of each student. Administrators and teachers agree but tend to be divided between agreement and disagreement. Student teachers, parents, whites, blacks and females tend to disagree yet divided between agreement and disagreement. High school students, university students, males disagree with the statement.

43. My contacts with teachers through visits, conferences, P. T. A. etc., lead me to see the school as a friendly and stimulating place for children to learn. Administrators, teachers, high school students, parents, and blacks strongly agree. Student teachers, whites, males and females agree but divided between agreement and disagreement. University students disagree but tend to be divided on the statement.

44. The superintendent and his staff are providing leadership that gives our community an educational program that meets the needs of all children. Administrators, teachers, and parents strongly agree. High school students, blacks, and females agree. Student teachers, whites, and males agree but divided between agreement and disagreement. University students strongly disagree with the statement.

Student Related Concerns

16. Married students should have the same privileges as other students. High school students, university students, student teachers, whites, and males strongly agree. Administrators, blacks, and females agree. Teachers agree yet tend to be divided between agreement and disagreement. Parents disagree and tend to be divided with the statement.

21. Student protest demonstrations are acceptable if they are orderly and do not violate the law. University students and student teachers agree strongly. High school students, whites, blacks, and males agree. Parents and females tend to be divided between agreement and disagreement. Administrators and teachers tend to disagree with the statement.

27. The school should set reasonable but specific codes for dress and appearance of students. Teachers and parents strongly agree. Administrators, whites, blacks, and females agree. Hign school students and males tend to agree but divided between agreement and disagreement. University students and student teachers tend to diasgree yet also divided.

35. High school students should be allowed to hear speakers whose views on religion, politics, and morals differ radically from those of their parents and community. High school students, university students, student teachers, males and blacks strongly agree. Parents, whites, and females agree. Administrators strongly disagree. Teachers disagree yet tend to be divided between agreement and disagreement.

39. Corporal punishment is usually effective in the solution of discipline problems. Teachers agree yet tend to be divided between agreement and diagreement. University students strongly disagree with the position. Administrators, high school students, student teachers, whites, blacks, males, and females disagree. Parents disagree yet tend to be divided between agreement and disagreement. Teachers agree but divided also.

46. Most children respect the rights of those with whom they disagree. Administrators and males agree. Teachers agree yet tend to be divided between agreement and disagreement. Student teachers strongly disagree. High school students, university students, parents, whites, blacks, and females disagree yet tend to be divided between agreement and disagreement.

49. All students should meet the same requirements for graduation. High school students and student teachers agree. Parents, whites, blacks, and females agree yet tend to be divided between agreement and disagreement. Administrators, teachers, and males disagree yet tend to be divided between agreement and disagreement. University students disagree with the view.

Attitude Toward Change

14. The school's role is to help bring about social change. Student teachers strongly agree. Administrators, teachers, high school students, whites, and females agree yet tend to be divided between agreement and disagreement. University students, parents, blacks, and males disagree with the position yet tend to be divided between agreement and disagreement.

35. High school students should be allowed to hear speakers whose views on religion, politics, and morals differ from those of their parents and community. Administrators strongly disagree. Teachers tend to disagree yet divided. High school students, university students, student teachers, blacks, and males agree strongly. Parents, whites, females agree.

Part IV

Narrative Summary

Societal Concerns: All groups strongly agree that television strongly influences the attitudes of children; that more skill or education is needed for many people to be fully employed or make wise economic choices; and that unstable families or broken homes is a serious social problem. All groups agree that most people are not concerned with problems of others and prefer not to be involved in civic affairs.

All groups agree that drug abuse among teenagers is cause for alarm in our community; however, administrators and teachers are divided between agreement and disagreement. All groups agree that permissive attitudes of adults toward moral standards and sexual behavior is cause for alarm among parents. All groups strongly agree that improved relations between blacks and whites is a matter of urgent need. Parents were divided between agreement and disagreement. Administrators, teachers, parents, blacks, and females strongly agree that the U. S. should solve its own social problems instead of becoming involved in foreign conflicts. University students, student teachers, whites, and males were divided as to agreement and disagreement with the statement.

Administrators, teacher, and parents strongly agree that law and order must be preserved even at the risk of depriving certain individuals of their rights. University students strongly disagree with the statement. Whites, blacks, and females are divided between agreement and disagreement. High school students, student teachers, and males agree with the position. Teachers, high school students, student teachers, and blacks tend to agree that today's youth are guided by material values, lack a sense of responsibility, pride in achievement, self discipline and respect for authority. Administrators, university students, parents, whites, male, and females tend to disagree with the statement.

Educational Program Concerns: All groups strongly agree that what the school teaches should be changed to meet the times; that the school should prepare children to accept change; that courses to help children understand our economic system are urgently needed; that special classes should be provided for all children with learning disabilities; that subject matter taught by the school should be directly related to the needs of children in present day society; that the school should have a well-planned program of instruction on the harmful effects of the use of drugs, alcohol, and tobacco; that the school should provide a kindergarten program for all children age five to six; that courses in problems of marriage and family should be provided for high school students of both sexes; that vocational programs should be designed to train people for work in occupations that have the best job opportunities; that the school program should provide adult basic education programs.

All groups strongly agree or agree that sex education appropriate to each age level should be provided and that the school should offer courses for adults that teach themthings they can enjoy in their leisure time. Parents tend to be divided between agreement and disagreement on teaching courses to adults for leisure.

University students and student teachers disagree with the idea that the schools should prepare children to make a successful living. Administrators, high school students, parents, blacks strongly agree. Other groups were divided between agreement and disagreement.

Administrative Concerns: All groups strongly agree that the school should offer enough courses to meet the needs of all students, even if districts have to be consolidated to make enrollments large enough to do this; that the school should change its organization or programs if such change promises a better education for children; that teachers should have time during the day to prepare materials for classroom use.

All groups strongly agree or agree that the school board should make policies based on expert advise and let the professional staff operate the schools within the bounds of the policies; and that parents should be more directly involved in shaping school policies and programs. Administrators are the only group to be divided between agreement and disagreement on the position of providing a year round instructional program. All other groups agree with the idea. Administrators, university students, student teachers, were divided between agreement and disagreement that students should be given national tests to compare their achievement with students in other parts of the country. Other groups agree with the position.

Administrators strongly agree that our schools keep us well informed on the decisions and activities of the schools. University students, student teachers, whites, males, and females disagree with the view. Teachers, high school students, parents, and blacks were divided between agreement and disagreement on the statement. All groups disagree except blacks that the buildings and equipment are good enough for the education of our children.

All groups were divided between agreement and disagreement that the role of the school is to help bring about social change. Administrators, teachers, student teachers, whites, blacks, and females tend to agree. The other groups tend to disagree with the position. All groups except parents tend to disagree with the ideas of eliminating some school programs to reduce school costs. High school students and parents tend to disagree with the position that they would vote to raise taxes to improve the school program if school leaders said it would take more money.

Other groups indicated agreement with the statement.

Professional Staff Concerns: All groups strongly agree that children would learn better if each teacher had fewer pupils; that school board policy should provide for due process of law in dismissing a teacher; that teachers know too little about the socio-economic background of their students; that teachers should try new methods, materials, instructional devices that show reasonable promise even at the risk of failure and that parents should hold conferences with teachers concerning their children and participate in decisions related to individual problems.

Administrators strongly agree that most teachers are interested in their pupils as individuals. University students and student teachers disagree with the statement. All other groups agree although blacks and males are divided between agreement and disagreement. Administrators strongly agree that teachers and administrators should be held accountable for the progress of students. All other groups tend to disagree. Administrators, teachers, high school students, parents, and blacks strongly agree that contacts with teachers lead them to see the school as a friendly and stimulating place for children to learn. University students tend to disagree. (Their opinion is of schools in general.) Other groups tend to agree with the statement.

There is strong agreement among the administrators, teachers, and parents that the superintendent and his staff are providing leadership that gives the community an educational program that meets the needs of all children. Other groups agree with the position except university students who strongly disagree. (The university student opinions are of public schools in general.)

Student Related Concerns: There is no strong agreement on any statement among all groups in the area of student related concerns. There is strong agreement among all groups except parents that students should help make rules, decisions, and plan courses. Parents are divided between agreement and disagreement to the idea. University students and student teachers strongly agree that children are entitled to the same basic freedoms under law as adults. Parents are divided between agreement and disagreement on the view. All the other groups tend to agree. All the groups agree that a student should be suspended only when his presence will reduce the school's effectiveness in teaching other students. Administrators and student teachers agree with this strongly.

All the groups except parents agree or strongly agree that married students should have the same privileges as other students. All student groups, whites, blacks, and males agree that student protest demonstrations are acceptable if they are orderly and do not violate the law. Administrators and teachers disagree with the position. Parents and females tend to be divided between agreement and disagreement.

All groups except high school students and student teachers agree that the school should set reasonable but specific codes for dress and appearance of students. Teachers and parents strongly agree with the position.

All student groups, blacks, and males strongly agree that high school students should be allowed to hear speakers whose views on religion, politics, and morals differ radically from those of their parents and community. Parents, whites, and females tend to agree. Administrators strongly disagree. Teachers disagree also; yet are somewhat divided on agreement and disagreement.

Teachers tend to agree with the position that corporal punishment is usually effective in the solution of discipine problems. All of the other groups disagree with the view. Administrators, teachers, and males agree that most children respect the rights of those with whom they disagree. All of the other groups tend to disagree with the position. Student teachers strongly disagree with the statement.

Administrators, teachers, student teachers, and males disagree with the position that all students should meet the same requirements for graduation. All of the other groups tend to agree with the view. Parents, whites, and blacks are somewhat divided concerning agreement and disagreement.

Attitude Toward Change: All groups agree strongly that what the school teaches should be changed to meet the needs of the times; that the school should prepare children to accept change; that subject matter taught by the school should be directly related to the needs of children in present day society; that teachers should try new methods, materials, or instructional devices that show reasonable promise even at the risk of failure; and that the school should change its organization or programs if such change promises a better education for children. All groups strongly agree except parents that students should help make rules, decisions and plan courses. All groups agree except administrators who are somewhat divided on agreement and disagreement that schools should provide a year round instructional program. All groups except parents agree or strongly agree that a sex education program appropriate for each age level should be provided.

Administrators, teachers, student teachers, whites, blacks and females agree that the role of the school is to help bring about social change. Other groups tend to disagree with this position.

All student groups, blacks, and males strongly agree that students should be allowed to hear speakers whose views on religion, politics, and morals differ radically from those of their parents and community. Parents, whites,

and females tend to agree. Administrators strongly disagree with the position.

Part V

Conflicts Within the Populations

A second purpose of the study was to determine possible areas of conflict within each group in the study. The possible areas of conflict within the groups will be presented for each group separately for easy analysis.

Parents:

Parents tend to agree but are divided in their views that improved relations between blacks and whites is a matter of urgent concern in the community; that schools should offer courses for adults to teach them things to enjoy leisure time; that sex education appropriate for each age level should be provided; that students should help make the rules, decisions and plan courses; that children are entitled to the same basic freedoms under law as adults; that the schools keep them well informed on decisions and activities; that they would vote to raise taxes to improve the school program; that student protest demonstrations are acceptable if they are orderly and do not violate the law.

Parents tend to disagree but are divided in their views that today's youth are guided by material values, lack a sense of responsibility, pride in achievement, self discipline, and respect for authority; that the school's role is to bring about social change; that teachers and administrators should be held accountable for the progress of students; that teachers keep parents well informed on the problems and progress of each student; that married students should have the same privileges as other students; that corporal punishment is usually effective in the solution of discipline problems; that most children respect the rights of those with whom they disagree.

Parents disagree with the view that the school buildings and equipment are good enough for the education of the children.

High School Students:

Students tend to agree yet divided on the view that today's youth are guided by material values, lack a sense of responsibility, pride, self discipline, and respect for authority; that our school keeps us well informed on decisions and activities of the school; that the school should set reasonable but specific codes for dress and appearance of students.

Students tend to disagree yet are divided on the position that the school's role is to bring about social change; that teachers and administrators should be held accountable for the progress of students; that most children respect the rights of those with whom they disagree; that buildings and equipment are good enough for the education of the children; that they would vote to raise taxes to improve the school program; that teachers keep parents well informed on the problems and progress of each student. Students disagree with the view that corporal punishment is usually effective in the solution of discipline problems.

Teachers:

Teachers tend to agree but are divided in their views that drug abuse among teenagers is cause for alarm in our community; that today's youth are guided by material values, lack a sense of responsibility, pride in achievement, self discipline and respect for authority; that the school prepares children to make a successful living; that the school keeps us well informed on decisions and activities of the school; that the school's role is to bring about social change; that teachers and administrators should be held accountable for the progress of students; that teachers keep parents well informed on the problems and progress of each student; that married students should have the same privileges as other students; that corporal punishment is usually effective in the solution of discipline problems; and that most children respect the rights of those with whom they disagree.

Teachers tend to disagree yet are divided on the positions that high school students should be allowed to hear speakers whose views on religion, politics, and morals differ radically from those of their parents and community that all students should meet the same requirements for graduation.

Teachers disagree with the view that the school buildings and equipment are good enough for the education of the children and that student protest demonstrations are acceptable if they are orderly and do not violate the law.

Administrators:

Administrators tend to agree yet are divided on the positions that drug abuse among teenagers is cause for

alarm in the community; that the school should offer courses for adults that teach them things they can enjoy in leisure time; that schools should provide a year round instructional program; that students should be given national tests to compare their achievement with students in other parts of the country; that the school's role is to help bring about social change; and that teachers keep parents well informed on the problems and progress of each student.

Administrators tend to disagree yet are divided on the views that today's youth are guided by material values, lack of sense of responsibility, pride in achievement, self discipline and respect for authority; and that all students should meet the same requirements for graduation.

Administrators disagree with the position that the school buildings and equipment are good enough for the education of our children; that student protest demonstrations are acceptable if they are orderly and do not violate the law, and that corporal punishment is usually effective in the solution of discipline problems.

Administrators tend to strongly disagree with the idea of reducing school costs by elimating some programs and allowing high school students to hear speakers whose views on religion, politics, and moral differ radically from those of their parents and community.

Blacks:

Blacks tend to agree yet are divided on the positions that law and order must be preserved even at the risk of depriving certain individuals of their rights; that today's youth are guided by material values, lack of sense of responsibility, pride in achievement, self discipline and respect for authority; that schools keep us well informed on the decisions and activities of the schools; that the buildings and equipment are good enough for the education of children; that the school's role is to bring about social change; that most teachers are interested in their pupils as individuals; that all students should meet the same requirements for graduation.

Blacks tend to disagree yet are divided on the views that teachers keep parents well informed on the problems and progress of each student; and that most children respect the rights of those with whom they disagree.

Blacks disagree with the idea that corporal punishment is usually effective in the solution of discipline problems.

Whites:

Whites tend to agree yet are somewhat divided on the views that law and order must be preserved even at the risk of depriving certain individuals of their rights; that the schools prepare children to make a successful living; that the school's role is to help bring about social change; that teachers and administrators should be held accountable for the progress of students; that their contacts with the school lead them to see the school as a friendly and stimulating place for children to learn; that the superintendent and his staff are providing leadership that gives our community an educational program that meets the needs of all children; and that all students should meet the same requirements for graduation.

Whites tend to disagree yet are divided on the positions that today's youth are guided by material values, lack self discipline, pride, and respect for authority; that teachers keep parents well informed on the problems and progress of each student; that most children respect the rights of those with whom they disagree.

Whites disagree that schools keep them well informed on the decisions and activities of the schools; that the buildings and equipment are good enough to educate the children and that corporal punishment is usually effective in the solution of discipline problems.

Student Teachers:

Student teachers tend to agree yet are divided on the positions that the U. S. should solve its own social problems rather than becoming involved in foreign committments; that students should be given national tests to compare their achievement with students in other parts of the country; that today's youth are guided by material values and lack self discipline, sense of responsibility, and respect for authority; and that contacts with the schools lead one to see the school as a stimulating, friendly place for children to learn.

Student teachers tend to disagree yet are divided on the views that the school should set reasonable but specific codes for dress and appearance.

Student teachers disagree on the views that the schools prepare children to make a successful living; that schools keep them well informed on the decisions and activities of the schools; that the buildings and equipment are good enough for the education of the children; that teachers keep parents well informed on the problems and progress of each student; and that corporal punishment is usually effective in the solution of discipline problems.

Student teachers tend to strongly disagree with the view that most children respect the rights of those whom they disagree.

University Students:

University students tend to agree yet are divided on the views that the U. S. should solve its own social problems instead of becoming involved in foreign committments; that students should be given national tests to compare their achievement with other parts of the country.

University students tend to disagree yet are divided on the views that most teachers are interested in their pupils as individuals; that contacts with the school lead them to see the school as a friendly and stimulating place children to learn; that the school should set reasonable but specific codes for dress and appearance of students; and that most children respect the rights of those with whom they disagree.

University students disagree with the positions that law and order must be preserved even at the risk of depriving certain individuals of their rights; that today's youth are guided by material values and lack a sense of responsibility, pride in achievement, self discipline, and respect for authority; that schools prepare children to make a successful living; that schools keep us well informed on decisions and activities of the schools; that school buildings and equipment are good enough for the education of the children; that teachers keep parents well informed on problems and progress of each student; the superintendent and his staff are providing leadership that gives the community an educational program that meets the needs of the children; that corporal punishment is usually effective in the solution of discipline problems; and that all students should meet the same requirements for graduation.

Males Females:

Both males and females tend to agree yet are divided on the positions that schools prepare children to make a living; that contact with the teachers lead me to see the school as a friendly and stimulating place for children to learn.

Both groups tend to disagree yet are divided on the views that today's youth are guided by material values and lack self discipline, a sense of responsibility and respect for authority; that our school keeps us well informed on the decisions and activities of the schools; that the school buildings and equipment are good enough for the education of our children; that teachers keep parents well informed on the problems and progress of each student; and that corporal punishment is usually effective in the solution of discipline problems.

Both groups are divided on their views that the school's role is to help bring about social change and that all students should meet the same requirements for graduation.

CONCLUSIONS

An appraisal of all data collected in the study leads to the following conclusions.

1. The various populations surveyed tend to be in agreement on societal problems that drug abuse among teenagers and permissive adults toward moral standards are cause for alarm; that many people do not have the skills to be employed; that improved relationships between blacks and whites is a matter for urgent concern; and that unstable and broken homes is a serious social problem.
2. The various populations tend to be in agreement that school programs should be developed to explore and assist in the solution of social problems; that the school should change to meet the needs of people; and that the school should help prepare the young for change.
3. The various populations tend to be in agreement that school personnel should be held accountable for student learning and progress; that new methods to improve learning should be tried even at the risk of failure; and that improved communications between teachers and parents are needed.
4. There is disagreement among the various populations on the views that the schools prepare the young to make a successful living; that the schools keep people well informed on decisions and activities; that teachers keep parents well informed on the problems and progress of their children; that teachers are interested in each student as an individual; that the school is a friendly and stimulating place for children to learn; that high school students should be allowed to hear speakers with radically different views than those held by parents and the community; that the buildings and equipment are adequate; and that leadership is being provided to develop programs to meet the needs of all children.

5. There is also disagreement on the views concerning married student privileges, reasonable dress, use of corporal punishment, holding the same requirements for all students for graduation; use of student protest demonstration; and students do not respect the rights of those with whom they disagree.

6. All groups agree that school programs should be designed to improve conditions in the area of social problems; however, there tends to be disagreement on the position that the role of the school is to bring about social change.

7. A general conclusion might be that the various groups recognize and are vitally concerned about the major problems or issues; that they expect the educational system to have the flexibility to provide the major basis and means for the resolution of current social, political, economic, and environmental problems; that the various populations see the need for improved communications, trust, understanding, and positive, cooperative action among different groups as necessary to resolve current problems and that all groups seek more active participation in decisions that affect them.

8. The educational institutions need to become much more effective in preparing concerned people to understand the role of the school in social change and how to effect the changes needed.

9. People are just beginning to realize the magnitude of their power in effecting change, either constructive or destructive.

10. All groups have a high regard for the schools in their communities; yet indicate an increased desire to be involved in decision making concerning goals, activities, and evaluation of progress.

IMPLICATIONS

The following implications are based upon the analysis of data and conclusions drawn during the course of the investigation.

1. Schools should initiate a plan to assess the attitudes of the various groups in the school and community on a regular and systematic basis. School leaders in the past have attempted to face each conflict on an individual basis without a broad perspective of community feelings on issues and problems collected systematically.

2. Schools should make a careful analysis of the attitudes of the various school and community populations and devise means whereby differences may be explored in atmospheres conductive to clarification, communication, understanding, and constructive action. Schools before the influence of mass media were able to control the topics related to social issues and thereby were able to avoid rigorous inspection of social conflicts in school. Today, the school tends to be the place to test ideas. If the emerging role of the school is to assist in the solution of social problems, then the school needs to develop a kind of organization which can accomodate a wide range of demands in this area.

3. Teams of university personnel should be organized and developed to assist schools in attitude assessment of school and community populations and to follow up the assessment with continued assistance in designing means of improving understanding, communications, and developing constructive action programs related to social problems. Institutions of higher learning need to use the personnel with expertise to work cooperatively with public schools and other agencies in attacking significant social problems. This is truly an opportunity for academic discipline principles to be applied to the solution of social problems. Planned rotation of personnel between university and public schools might be of value to both agencies. Temporary joint appointments between a public school and university could also be helpful to both. In turn teacher education and educational research will become more school and community oriented. University educators must assist local schools and communities to become aware of promising alternatives to many present practices and how alternatives may be selected.

4. The university should consider providing leadership to serve the public schools of the region in the following three ways:

    a. Sponsor conferences on national interest topics; such as, environmental and career education. Outstanding authorities would be available to provide specific and direct information to large audiences.

    b. Sponsor the organization of public schools into clusters geographically to identify the problems and needs of the schools as a group, and offer specific programs to meet the needs of the public school and communities.

    c. Sponsor the organization of teams of university and public school personnel to offer programs which are needed in the schools and communities.

5. University students should be provided opportunities to become active participants in identifying "real" concerns and using individual or group creativeness and leadership in problem resolution.

References

Cooksey, Bennett and Morgan Moses, Cooperative Action for Greater Intellectual Impact on Educational Programs in the Public Schools of East Texas, Faculty Research Grant, Office of Grants and Research, Stephen F. Austin State University, 1970.

Eddins, Ralph, The Opinionaire of Social Educational Concerns and Manual for Use and Interpretation, Faculty Research Grant, Office of Grants and Research, Stephen F. Austin State University, 1971.

APPENDIX

TABLE I

SCHOOL I

SUMMARY OF OPINIONS REFLECTING SOCIETAL CONCERNS

ITEM	Administrators				Teachers				High School Student				University Students				Student Teachers				Parents				White				Black				Male				Female			
	A	PA	PD	D	A	PA	PD	D	A	PA	PD	D	A	PA	PD	D	A	PA	PD	D	A	PA	PD	D	A	PA	PD	D	A	PA	PD	D	A	PA	PD	D	A	PA	PD	D
9. Drug abuse among teenagers is cause for alarm in our community.	38	33	29	0	54	27	15	4	48	36	12	4	64	21	6	9	50	42	8	0	44	36	16	4	47	36	15	2	46	29	21	4	41	37	21	2	52	33	11	3
11. Permissive attitudes of adults toward moral standards and sexual behavior is cause for alarm among parents and educators.	58	25	17	0	46	46	4	4	20	40	12	28	19	28	32	21	31	27	12	31	68	24	0	8	45	31	7	17	42	38	0	21	48	30	3	19	41	35	8	16
13. Most people are not concerned with problems of others and prefer not to be involved in civic affairs.	13	29	42	17	23	42	19	15	36	28	28	8	38	34	21	6	23	42	19	15	48	44	8	0	22	42	25	12	58	17	17	8	37	35	22	6	21	40	24	16
23. Law and order must be preserved even at the risk of depriving certain individuals of their rights.	25	46	21	8	62	19	8	12	24	36	20	20	11	15	40	34	15	46	31	8	44	24	16	16	34	34	20	12	33	33	17	17	37	37	14	13	32	32	24	13
30. Today's youth are guided by material values, lack of sense of responsibility, pride in achievement, self discipline and respect for authority.	8	33	33	25	12	42	31	15	16	32	24	28	9	21	21	49	12	42	23	23	24	36	28	12	11	38	29	22	29	33	21	17	24	35	25	16	5	40	30	25
33. Children are strongly influenced in their attitudes by what they see on television.	58	38	4	0	62	31	4	4	32	44	24	0	62	36	0	2	46	46	8	0	40	32	24	4	49	39	12	0	42	33	17	8	51	38	11	0	44	38	14	3
40. Improved relationships between blacks and whites is a matter of urgent concern in our community.	38	54	8	0	42	38	19	0	44	36	16	4	64	21	2	13	62	31	4	4	32	32	24	12	39	39	18	4	63	33	0	4	44	43	10	3	43	33	19	5
45. A disturbing number of people do not possess the skills or education to be fully employed or make wise economic choices.	21	54	13	13	54	31	8	8	44	52	4	0	43	36	17	4	69	15	8	8	56	32	8	4	47	37	9	7	58	33	4	4	41	48	6	5	57	25	10	8
51. The U.S. should solve its own social problems instead of becoming involved in foreign political and military committments.	29	29	42	0	35	38	23	4	32	40	16	12	38	23	23	15	38	38	15	8	28	28	32	12	24	40	28	8	71	13	13	4	38	30	24	8	27	40	27	6
53. Unstable families, divorce, and broken homes is is a serious social problem.	88	12	0	0	81	12	4	4	72	24	0	4	68	28	4	0	88	12	0	0	76	24	0	0	83	15	1	1	71	25	0	4	76	21	0	3	86	13	2	0
Mean Percentage	38	35	21	6	47	33	14	6	37	37	16	10	51	26	17	6	43	34	13	10	46	31	16	7	40	35	16	9	51	29	11	9	44	35	14	7	41	33	17	9
Composite Totals of Agreement and Disagreement	73		27		80		20		74		26		77		23		77		23		77		23		75		25		80		20		79		21		74		26	

TABLE II

SCHOOL I

SUMMARY OF OPINIONS REFLECTING EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM CONCERNS

	Administrators				Teachers				High School Student				University Students				Student Teachers				Parents				White				Black				Male				Female			
ITEM	A	PA	PD	D	A	PA	PD	D	A	PA	PD	D	A	PA	PD	D	A	PA	PD	D	A	PA	PD	D	A	PA	PD	D	A	PA	PD	D	A	PA	PD	D	A	PA	PD	D
1. What the school teaches must be changed to meet the needs of the times.	46	39	0	0	46	42	8	4	64	32	0	4	84	26	0	0	62	23	8	4	44	52	4	0	54	40	4	2	63	29	4	4	61	34	2	3	54	41	6	2
3. The school should prepare children to accept social change.	75	21	4	0	65	31	4	0	64	36	0	0	79	21	0	0	73	23	4	0	60	20	8	12	66	28	3	3	75	17	0	8	70	25	3	2	65	27	2	6
4. Our schools prepare children to make a successful living.	25	54	8	13	4	58	27	12	36	40	16	8	6	30	28	36	8	31	46	15	48	28	20	4	20	43	27	10	42	38	8	13	33	37	21	10	14	48	27	11
5. The schools should offer courses for adults that teach them things they can enjoy in their leisure time.	38	33	17	13	46	23	4	27	36	24	32	8	60	30	4	6	58	31	8	4	16	36	12	36	39	32	13	16	38	17	21	25	37	38	16	10	41	21	13	25
10. Courses to help children understand our economic system are urgently needed.	42	54	4	0	58	35	8	0	52	32	12	4	45	43	11	2	50	42	8	0	68	28	4	0	49	43	7	1	75	17	8	0	54	41	5	0	54	35	10	2
20. Special classes should be provided for all children with learning disabilities.	54	25	17	4	73	23	4	0	92	4	4	0	70	21	6	2	88	8	4	0	68	32	0	0	74	20	6	1	83	13	4	0	73	17	8	2	78	19	3	0
22. Subject matter taught by the school should be directly related to the needs of children in present day society.	75	25	0	0	50	31	15	4	76	16	0	8	70	21	6	2	81	12	8	0	48	32	20	0	67	23	10	1	63	25	4	8	71	25	2	2	60	21	16	3
24. The school should have a well planned program of instruction on the harmful effects of the use of drugs, alcohol and tobacco.	92	8	0	0	92	8	0	0	64	28	8	8	77	17	6	0	88	88	0	4	92	8	0	0	85	11	1	3	88	8	4	0	86	10	3	2	86	11	0	3
28. Our school should provide a kindergarten program for all children age five to six.	71	17	13	0	73	8	8	12	48	28	8	16	55	26	11	9	58	27	8	8	64	16	16	4	62	18	11	10	67	25	8	0	62	21	10	8	63	17	11	8
42. Courses in problems of marriage and family should be provided for high school students of both sexes.	63	33	4	0	62	31	8	0	60	32	0	8	98	2	0	0	92	8	0	0	48	28	4	20	65	28	1	6	67	17	3	13	63	32	2	3	67	21	2	11
46. Vocational programs should be designed to train people for work in occupations that have the best job opportunities.	54	42	4	0	46	38	15	0	84	16	0	0	30	51	11	9	58	35	8	0	84	12	0	4	61	32	6	1	83	13	4	0	71	24	5	0	59	33	6	2
48. Sex education appropriate for each age level should be provided.	50	33	17	0	58	31	4	8	52	40	8	0	70	21	0	0	85	12	4	0	48	36	4	12	56	31	6	7	71	25	0	4	52	35	8	5	65	25	2	8
55. The school should provide adult basic education programs.	75	8	17	0	62	23	0	15	60	24	12	4	70	23	6	0	62	31	8	0	56	32	4	8	61	25	9	6	71	21	4	4	59	27	10	5	67	21	6	6
Mean Percentage	60	30	8	2	57	29	8	6	61	26	8	5	63	25	7	5	67	22	8	3	57	28	7	8	58	29	8	5	68	20	6	6	61	28	7	4	59	26	8	7
Composite Totals of Agreement and Disagreement	90		10		86		14		87		13		88		12		89		11		85		15		87		13		88		12		89		11		85		15	

TABLE III

SCHOOL I

SUMMARY OF OPINIONS REFLECTING PROFESSIONAL STAFF CONCERNS

ITEM	Administrators				Teachers				High School Student				University Students				Student Teachers				Parents				White				Black				Male				Female			
	A	PA	PD	D	A	PA	PD	D	A	PA	PD	D	A	PA	PD	D	A	PA	PD	D	A	PA	PD	D	A	PA	PD	D	A	PA	PD	D	A	PA	PD	D	A	PA	PD	D
2. Most teachers are interested in their pupils as individuals.	58	33	8	0	54	46	0	0	28	52	4	16	9	38	32	21	35	42	12	12	24	52	12	12	39	48	6	7	42	33	13	13	46	40	6	8	33	51	8	8
7. Children would learn better if each teacher had fewer pupils.	50	42	8	0	58	35	4	4	56	24	8	12	64	36	0	0	96	4	0	0	72	24	0	4	70	25	4	2	54	29	4	13	54	33	8	5	79	17	0	3
17. School board policy should provide for due process of law in dismissing a teacher.	75	21	4	0	81	15	4	0	56	36	8	0	64	32	2	2	77	23	0	0	52	32	8	8	71	24	4	2	58	33	8	0	73	21	5	2	63	30	5	2
19. Teachers know too little about the socio-economic backbround of their students.	54	42	4	0	27	54	12	8	44	40	8	8	38	51	9	2	38	42	8	12	48	36	16	0	34	49	11	6	75	17	4	4	49	44	2	5	35	41	17	6
26. Teachers should try new methods, materials, or instructional devises that show reasonable promise even at the risk of failure.	50	46	4	0	62	35	4	0	76	12	12	0	74	23	3	0	77	19	0	4	44	36	20	0	60	30	9	1	71	25	0	4	62	29	8	2	62	30	6	2
32. Teachers and administrators should be held accountable for the progress of each student.	25	63	4	8	23	54	12	12	28	48	16	8	21	49	19	11	19	46	27	8	28	36	20	16	23	53	17	8	33	33	13	21	27	51	11	11	22	48	21	10
37. Teachers keep parents well informed on the problems and progress of each student.	33	50	8	8	35	35	19	12	12	44	32	12	7	20	28	46	35	27	27	22	24	28	20	28	25	36	24	16	42	38	13	8	22	44	21	13	33	29	22	16
41. I would like to have conferences with teachers of my children and participate in decisions related to their individual problems.	71	25	4	0	58	42	0	0	68	24	8	0	87	13	0	0	73	27	0	0	76	20	4	0	64	32	4	0	92	8	0	0	68	27	5	0	70	29	2	0
43. My contacts with teachers through visits, conferences, PTA, etc. lead me to see the school as a friendly and stimulating place for children to learn.	67	33	0	0	50	38	12	0	24	28	32	16	6	34	40	19	12	50	23	15	52	32	12	4	38	38	17	7	50	29	13	8	54	29	14	3	27	44	17	11
44. The superintendent and his staff are providing leadership that gives our community an educational program that meets the needs of all children.	67	33	0	0	42	58	0	0	16	36	36	12	4	23	38	34	12	42	31	15	36	40	20	4	34	40	20	6	33	50	8	8	44	41	11	3	24	43	24	10
Mean Percentage	55	39	4	2	49	41	7	3	41	35	16	8	37	32	17	14	47	32	13	8	46	34	13	7	46	37	12	5	55	29	8	8	50	36	9	5	45	36	12	7
Composite Totals of Agreement and Disagreement	94		6		90		10		76		24		69		31		79		21		80		20		83		17		84		16		86		14		81		19	

TABLE IV

SCHOOL

SUMMARY OF OPINIONS REFLECTING STUDENT RELATED CONCERNS

ITEM	Administrators				Teachers				High School Student				University Students				Student Teachers				Parents				White				Black				Male				Female			
	A	PA	PD	D	A	PA	PD	D	A	PA	PD	D	A	PA	PD	D	A	PA	PD	D	A	PA	PD	D	A	PA	PD	D	A	PA	PD	D	A	PA	PD	D	A	PA	PD	D
15. Students should help make rules, decisions and plan courses.	13	58	17	13	19	46	23	12	88	12	0	0	72	23	2	2	35	50	15	0	20	44	20	16	31	43	18	8	50	38	4	8	35	38	16	11	35	46	14	5
16. Married students should have the same privileges as other students.	42	38	17	4	38	23	31	8	84	12	0	4	85	11	2	2	77	15	8	0	32	16	20	32	55	21	16	9	54	21	13	13	59	22	13	6	51	19	17	13
21. Student protest demonstrations are acceptable if they are orderly and do not violate the law.	0	21	38	42	15	31	15	38	40	32	16	12	57	28	11	4	50	31	4	15	36	32	8	24	24	32	15	29	50	17	21	13	25	35	19	21	32	24	13	32
27. The school should set reasonable but specific codes for dress and appearance of students.	67	25	8	0	81	19	0	0	28	28	28	16	19	28	23	30	35	19	12	35	68	16	8	8	53	24	12	12	67	13	8	13	60	22	8	10	51	21	14	14
31. Children and youth are entitled to the same basic freedoms under law as adults.	63	13	17	8	42	27	15	15	40	40	12	8	62	21	13	4	54	27	8	12	20	48	16	16	46	29	15	10	33	38	8	21	44	32	11	13	43	30	16	11
35. High school students should be allowed to hear speakers whose views on religion, politics, and morals differ radically from those of their parents and community.	17	33	25	25	35	23	31	12	60	32	4	4	57	36	4	2	50	31	15	4	28	36	8	28	38	30	17	15	38	33	17	13	37	30	17	16	40	32	16	13
39. Corporal punishment is usually effective in the solution of discipline problems.	4	50	33	13	19	38	23	19	8	20	24	48	4	11	23	62	4	15	31	50	8	44	24	24	6	35	26	32	21	25	29	25	13	41	30	16	5	25	24	46
47. Most children respect the rights of those with whom they disagree.	33	33	25	8	23	38	23	15	8	52	16	24	13	35	35	17	12	23	38	27	36	32	20	12	23	33	18	16	21	46	8	25	27	40	16	17	17	32	33	17
49. All students should meet the same requirements for graduation.	8	13	29	50	12	27	12	50	36	44	16	4	7	26	24	43	27	38	8	27	48	24	8	20	23	31	15	31	42	21	13	25	25	27	19	29	27	32	10	32
52. A student should be suspended only when his presence will reduce the school's effectiveness in teaching other students.	46	29	8	17	35	27	27	12	48	36	8	8	32	32	23	13	65	15	15	5	48	20	16	16	46	25	18	11	58	25	4	13	51	27	13	10	46	24	17	13
Mean Percentage	29	31	22	18	32	30	20	18	44	31	12	13	41	25	16	18	41	26	15	18	34	31	15	20	35	30	18	17	43	28	13	16	38	31	16	15	35	28	17	20
Composite Totals of Agreement and Disagreement	60		40		62		38		75		25		66		34		67		33		65		35		65		35		71		29		69		31		63		37	

TABLE V

SCHOOL I

SUMMARY OF OPINIONS REFLECTING ADMINISTRATIVE CONCERNS

	ITEM	Administrators				Teachers				High School Student				University Students				Student Teachers				Parents				White				Black				Male				Female			
		A	PA	PD	D	A	PA	PD	D	A	PA	PD	D	A	PA	PD	D	A	PA	PD	D	A	PA	PD	D	A	PA	PD	D	A	PA	PD	D	A	PA	PD	D	A	PA	PD	D
6.	The school board should make policies based on expert advise and let the professional staff operate the schools within the bounds of the policies.	83	13	4	0	54	27	8	12	24	32	20	24	36	36	21	6	46	31	23	0	56	32	4	8	57	26	12	5	33	29	8	29	54	29	5	13	51	25	17	6
8.	Our schools keep us well informed on the decisions and activities of the schools.	58	33	4	4	35	42	15	8	32	20	16	32	4	21	34	40	19	31	27	23	12	36	36	16	27	34	22	17	46	25	13	17	43	29	8	21	19	37	32	13
12.	Our school buildings and equipment are good enough for the education of our children.	13	58	17	13	8	42	23	27	16	32	28	24	11	15	23	51	4	27	27	42	20	36	16	28	14	34	24	28	4	58	17	21	16	49	19	16	8	29	25	38
14.	The school's role is to help bring about social change.	21	50	8	21	12	42	23	23	8	20	36	36	9	38	21	32	31	38	19	12	12	32	12	44	16	36	20	28	21	38	21	21	21	40	17	22	13	33	22	32
18.	The school should offer enough courses to meet the needs of all students, even if districts have to be consolidated to make enrollment large enough to do this.	75	25	0	0	69	19	4	8	52	36	8	4	46	46	7	2	54	27	19	0	52	24	16	8	57	29	9	0	75	13	13	0	67	29	3	2	54	24	16	6
25.	Schools should provide a year round instructional program.	29	25	21	25	50	38	4	8	24	32	12	32	43	30	11	17	42	23	23	12	40	20	12	28	37	29	14	20	38	21	17	25	37	29	16	19	38	27	13	22
29.	School costs should be reduced by eliminating some programs.	4	33	63	0	8	12	27	54	8	32	24	36	9	17	19	55	12	4	23	62	16	28	8	48	7	16	24	54	21	13	21	46	11	17	25	46	8	13	21	59
34.	The school should change its organization of programs if such change promises a better education for children.	88	13	0	0	69	27	4	0	68	16	8	8	100	0	0	0	85	15	0	0	84	16	0	0	78	19	2	1	79	13	4	4	81	14	3	2	76	21	2	2
36.	Parents should be more directly involved in shaping school policies and programs.	17	46	21	17	35	35	19	12	48	40	8	4	53	28	15	4	27	50	15	8	52	32	8	8	27	44	18	11	71	25	0	4	35	43	14	8	37	38	14	11
38.	I would vote to raise taxes to improve the school program if school leaders said it would take a great deal more money.	71	25	4	0	50	23	19	8	24	28	16	32	55	32	6	6	46	42	8	4	20	44	20	16	44	33	11	12	33	29	21	17	40	33	14	13	44	32	11	13
50.	Teachers should have time during the day to prepare materials for classroom use.	71	21	4	4	92	4	0	4	60	24	8	8	68	21	6	4	92	8	0	0	52	40	0	8	74	20	3	3	71	17	0	13	68	21	3	8	79	18	2	2
54.	Students should be given national tests to compare their achievement with students in other parts of the country.	33	33	21	13	38	27	27	8	44	40	12	4	17	40	17	26	31	38	23	8	72	20	4	4	39	31	22	8	63	33	0	4	46	33	13	8	41	30	22	6
	Mean Percentage	47	31	14	8	43	28	15	14	34	29	17	20	38	27	15	20	41	28	17	14	41	30	11	18	40	29	15	16	46	26	11	17	43	30	12	15	39	27	16	18
	Composite Totals of Agreement and Disagreement	78		22		71		29		63		37		65		35		69		31		71		29		69		31		72		28		73		27		66		34	

TABLE VI

SCHOOL I

SUMMARY OF OPINIONS REFLECTING INDEX OF ATTITUDE TOWARD CHANGE

ITEM	Administrators				Teachers				High School Student				University Students				Student Teachers				Parents				White				Black				Male				Female			
	A	PA	PD	D	A	PA	PD	D	A	PA	PD	D	A	PA	PD	D	A	PA	PD	D	A	PA	PD	D	A	PA	PD	D	A	PA	PD	D	A	PA	PD	D	A	PA	PD	D
1. What the school teaches must be changed to meet the needs of the times.	61	39	0	0	46	42	8	4	64	32	0	4	74	26	0	0	65	23	8	4	44	52	4	0	54	40	4	2	63	29	4	4	61	34	2	3	51	41	6	2
3. The school should prepare children to accept social change.	75	21	4	0	65	31	4	0	64	36	0	0	79	21	0	0	73	23	4	0	60	20	8	12	66	28	3	3	75	17	0	8	70	25	3	2	65	27	2	6
14. The school's role is to help bring about social change.	21	50	8	21	12	42	23	23	8	20	36	36	9	38	21	32	31	38	19	12	12	32	12	44	16	36	20	28	21	38	21	21	21	40	17	22	13	33	22	32
15. Students should help make rules, decisions and plan courses.	13	58	17	13	19	46	23	12	88	12	0	0	72	23	2	2	35	50	15	0	20	44	20	16	31	43	18	8	50	38	4	8	35	38	16	11	35	46	14	5
22. Subject matter taught by the school should be directly related to the needs of children in present day society.	75	25	0	0	50	31	15	4	76	16	0	8	70	21	6	2	81	12	8	0	48	32	20	0	67	23	10	1	63	25	4	8	71	25	2	2	60	21	16	3
25. Schools should provide a year round instructional program.	29	25	21	25	50	38	4	8	24	32	12	32	43	30	11	17	42	23	23	12	40	20	12	28	37	29	14	20	38	21	17	25	37	29	16	19	38	27	13	22
26. Teachers should try new methods, materials, or instructional devises that show reasonable promise even at the risk of failure.	50	46	4	0	62	35	4	0	76	12	12	0	74	23	3	0	77	19	0	4	44	36	20	0	60	30	9	1	71	25	0	4	62	29	8	2	62	30	6	2
34. The school should change its organization or programs if such change promises a better education for children.	88	13	0	0	69	27	4	0	68	16	[illegible]	8	100	0	0	0	85	15	0	0	84	16	0	0	78	19	2	1	79	13	4	4	81	14	3	2	76	21	2	2
35. High school students should be allowed to hear speakers whose views on religion, politics, and morals differ radically from those of their parents and community.	17	33	25	25	35	23	31	12	60	32	4	4	57	36	4	2	50	31	15	4	28	36	8	28	38	30	17	15	38	33	17	13	37	30	17	16	40	32	16	13
48. Sex education appropriate for each age level should be provided.	50	33	17	0	58	31	4	8	52	40	8	0	79	21	0	0	85	12	4	0	48	36	4	12	56	31	6	7	71	25	0	4	52	35	8	5	65	25	2	8
Mean Percentage	48	34	10	8	46	35	12	7	58	25	8	9	66	24	5	5	62	25	9	4	43	32	11	14	50	31	10	9	57	26	7	10	53	30	9	8	51	30	10	9
Composite Totals of Agreement and Disagreement	82		18		81		19		83		17		90		10		87		13		75		25		81		19		83		17		83		17		81		19	

TABLE I

SCHOOL II

SUMMARY OF OPINIONS REFLECTING SOCIETAL CONCERNS

	ITEM	Administrators				Teachers				High School Student				University Students				Student Teachers				Parents				White				Black				Male				Female			
		A	PA	PD	D	A	PA	PD	D	A	PA	PD	D	A	PA	PD	D	A	PA	PD	D	A	PA	PD	D	A	PA	PD	D	A	PA	PD	D	A	PA	PD	D	A	PA	PD	D
9.	Drug abuse among teenagers is cause for alarm in our community.	15	38	23	23	16	40	20	24	64	24	12	0	64	21	6	9	48	40	12	0	54	38	0	8	49	32	10	9	43	26	17	13	57	24	11	7	42	37	10	11
11.	Permissive attitudes of adults toward moral standards and sexual behavior is cause for alarm among parents and educators.	69	31	0	0	56	16	12	16	32	48	16	4	19	28	32	21	36	36	20	8	46	33	13	8	37	33	20	10	43	22	13	22	34	31	23	11	40	31	16	12
13.	Most people are not concerned with problems of others and prefer not to be involved in civic affairs.	15	23	31	31	28	48	12	12	40	44	8	8	38	34	21	6	32	44	24	0	42	33	8	17	33	39	18	10	43	35	9	13	36	24	21	9	34	42	13	11
23.	Law and order must be preserved even at the risk of depriving certain individuals of their rights.	31	54	0	15	52	20	16	12	28	40	20	12	11	15	40	34	40	24	28	8	46	38	4	13	32	27	24	17	26	30	17	26	31	24	26	19	31	30	20	18
		31	54	0	15	52	20	16	12	28	40	20	12																												
30.	Today's youth are guided by material values, lack of sense of responsibility, pride in achievement, self discipline and respect for authority.	23	23	46	8	32	32	28	8	16	44	20	20	9	21	21	49	24	28	32	16	13	29	25	33	17	28	26	29	22	35	30	13	21	23	30	26	15	34	24	28
33.	Children are strongly influenced in their attitudes by what they see on television.	85	15	0	0	52	36	12	0	44	52	4	0	62	36	0	2	64	32	4	0	58	33	4	4	58	36	4	1	65	35	0	0	57	39	3	1	61	34	4	1
40.	Improved relationships between blacks and whites is a matter of urgent concern in our community.	38	46	8	8	32	44	12	12	44	32	8	16	64	21	2	13	68	24	8	0	42	17	17	25	47	32	9	12	74	4	4	17	56	26	3	16	47	30	12	10
45.	A disturbing number of people do not possess the skills or education to be fully employed or make wise economic choices.	54	23	15	8	44	40	12	4	40	44	16	0	43	36	17	4	48	32	20	0	50	38	8	4	45	38	14	4	48	30	20	0	40	36	23	1	49	37	9	4
51.	The U.S. should solve its own social problems instead of becoming involved in foreign political and military committments.	31	62	0	8	36	48	12	4	44	32	12	12	38	23	23	15	24	36	20	20	42	46	13	0	32	40	16	12	65	17	13	4	37	30	16	17	36	43	16	6
53.	Unstable families, divorce, and broken homes is a serious social problem.	92	8	0	0	84	16	0	0	64	28	4	4	68	28	4	0	84	16	0	0	71	25	0	4	75	21	2	1	74	26	0	0	79	19	3	0	72	25	1	2
	Mean Percentage	46	32	12	10	43	34	14	9	42	39	12	7	42	26	17	15	47	31	17	5	46	33	9	12	43	33	13	1	51	26	12	11	45	28	16	11	43	34	13	10
	Composite Totals of Agreement and Disagreement	78		22		77		23		81		19		68		32		78		22		79		21		76		24		77		23		73		27		77		23	

TABLE II

SCHOOL II

SUMMARY OF OPINIONS REFLECTING EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM CONCERNS

ITEM	Administrators				Teachers				High School Student				University Students				Student Teachers				Parents				White				Black				Male				Female			
	A	PA	PD	D	A	PA	PD	D	A	PA	PD	D	A	PA	PD	D	A	PA	PD	D	A	PA	PD	D	A	PA	PD	D	A	PA	PD	D	A	PA	PD	D	A	PA	PD	D
1. What the school teaches must be changed to meet the needs of the times.	69	31	0	0	60	36	4	0	56	32	8	4	74	26	0	0	52	44	0	4	38	38	13	13	60	35	2	3	61	22	13	4	69	27	1	3	53	38	6	3
3. The school should prepare children to accept social change.	77	23	0	0	64	32	4	0	56	36	8	0	79	21	0	0	72	24	4	0	50	29	13	8	68	26	4	1	65	30	4	0	73	24	3	0	63	29	6	2
4. Our schools prepare children to make a successful living.	38	46	15	0	4	52	32	12	44	36	20	0	6	30	28	36	8	16	44	32	33	50	13	4	16	3[illegible]	29	20	35	43	13	9	21	37	21	20	17	36	30	17
5. The schools should offer courses for adults that teach them things they can enjoy in their leisure time.	23	31	23	23	36	32	8	24	52	32	16	0	60	30	4	6	68	16	8	8	42	21	17	21	46	28	13	14	78	22	0	0	50	31	7	11	51	24	13	12
10. Courses to help children understand our economic system are urgently needed.	85	15	0	0	64	32	0	4	44	52	0	4	45	43	11	2	56	36	8	0	54	42	0	4	51	42	5	2	74	22	0	4	51	39	7	3	56	39	2	2
20. Special classes should be provided for all children with learning disabilities.	54	38	8	0	88	4	0	8	100	0	0	0	70	21	6	2	84	12	4	0	63	21	13	4	76	16	6	1	83	9	0	9	71	23	3	3	82	9	7	2
22. Subject matter taught by the school should be directly related to the needs of children in present day society.	54	46	0	0	56	36	4	4	56	32	8	4	70	21	6	2	68	28	4	0	46	46	4	4	59	34	6	1	70	22	0	9	61	30	7	1	60	34	3	3
24. The school should have a well planned program of instruction on the harmful effects of the use of drugs, alcohol and tobacco.	92	8	0	0	92	8	0	0	84	12	0	4	77	17	6	0	80	20	0	0	79	17	0	4	82	15	1	1	83	9	4	4	76	17	4	3	88	12	0	0
28. Our school should provide a kindergarten program for all children age five to six.	85	8	0	8	92	8	0	0	72	16	8	4	55	26	11	9	68	20	8	4	75	17	4	4	69	18	7	6	83	13	4	0	57	26	9	9	82	11	4	2
42. Courses in problems of marriage and family should be provided for high school students of both sexes.	69	31	0	0	80	16	0	4	76	20	4	0	38	2	0	0	80	20	0	0	58	21	13	8	79	17	2	1	87	4	4	4	83	14	1	1	79	16	3	2
46. Vocational programs should be designed to train people for work in occupations that have the best job opportunities.	46	38	8	8	68	16	8	8	76	20	4	0	30	51	11	9	68	20	4	8	54	33	8	4	50	35	7	7	78	13	9	0	46	40	7	7	61	26	8	6
[illegible]. Sex education appropriate for each age level should be provided.	46	31	15	8	44	32	8	16	72	16	4	8	79	21	0	0	84	4	8	4	38	25	25	13	67	19	7	7	48	30	17	4	67	19	10	4	62	22	7	9
55. The school should provide adult basic education programs.	54	31	15	0	76	24	0	0	72	24	4	0	70	23	6	0	88	12	0	0	48	35	0	17	65	27	4	3	96	4	0	0	69	26	6	0	70	23	2	5
Mean Percentage	61	29	6	4	64	25	5	6	66	25	7	2	63	25	7	5	67	21	7	5	52	30	10	8	61	27	7	5	72	19	5	4	61	27	7	5	63	25	7	5
Composite Totals of Agreement and Disagreement	90		10		89		11		91		9		88		12		88		12		82		18		88		12		91		9		88		12		88		12	

TABLE III

SCHOOL II

SUMMARY OF OPINIONS REFLECTING PROFESSIONAL STAFF CONCERNS

ITEM	Administrators				Teachers				High School Student				University Students				Student Teachers				Parents				White				Black				Male				Female			
	A	PA	PD	D	A	PA	PD	D	A	PA	PD	D	A	PA	PD	D	A	PA	PD	D	A	PA	PD	D	A	PA	PD	D	A	PA	PD	D	A	PA	PD	D	A	PA	PD	D
2. Most teachers are interested in their pupils as individuals.	46	38	8	8	52	20	16	12	12	64	16	8	9	38	32	21	24	52	20	4	21	42	29	8	24	43	23	10	17	35	22	26	17	39	23	21	25	45	22	4
7. Children would learn better if each teacher had fewer pupils.	46	31	23	0	80	12	4	4	80	16	4	0	64	36	0	0	76	12	12	0	75	21	0	4	75	20	4	1	48	39	9	4	59	34	4	3	81	13	6	0
17. School board policy should provide for due process of law in dismissing a teacher.	69	15	8	8	72	28	0	0	48	44	8	0	64	32	2	2	68	20	8	4	46	42	4	8	58	33	5	4	78	22	0	0	61	31	6	1	61	31	3	4
19. Teachers know too little about the socio-economic background of their students.	31	62	8	0	40	40	12	8	36	56	4	4	38	51	9	2	52	32	16	0	58	17	8	17	40	46	10	5	61	26	9	4	47	44	9	0	39	42	10	9
26. Teachers should try new methods, materials, or instructional devises that show reasonable promise even at the risk of failure.	69	31	0	0	80	20	0	0	64	32	0	4	74	23	3	0	76	20	4	0	50	33	4	13	70	26	2	2	70	26	0	4	69	29	3	0	71	24	1	4
32. Teachers and administrators should be held accountable for the progress of students.	23	54	15	8	20	36	24	20	24	24	32	20	21	49	19	11	16	48	8	28	8	33	38	21	18	41	24	18	26	39	17	17	27	39	17	17	12	43	27	18
37. Teachers keeps parents well informed on the problems and progress of each student.	23	31	23	23	16	40	16	28	8	28	28	36	7	20	28	46	20	24	28	28	13	25	17	46	11	27	23	39	22	26	30	22	13	21	29	37	13	31	20	36
41. I would like to have conferences with teachers of my children and participate in decisions related to their individual problems.	92	8	0	0	84	12	4	0	80	12	4	4	87	13	0	0	76	24	0	0	71	25	4	0	82	16	1	1	83	13	4	0	83	13	3	1	81	18	1	0
43. My contacts with teachers through visits, conferences, PTA etc. lead me to see the school as a friendly and stimulating place for children to learn.	69	23	8	0	64	16	8	12	16	64	12	8	6	34	40	19	0	60	32	8	38	50	8	4	24	42	23	12	39	39	13	4	20	40	26	14	30	43	19	8
44. The superintendent and his staff are providing leadership that gives our community an educational program that meets the needs of all children.	54	46	0	0	52	40	4	4	8	60	20	12	4	23	38	34	0	60	24	16	25	58	17	0	17	46	23	15	30	39	13	17	14	44	20	21	22	45	22	10
Mean Percentage	52	34	9	5	56	26	9	9	38	40	13	9	37	32	17	14	41	35	15	9	40	35	13	12	42	34	14	10	48	30	12	10	41	33	14	12	44	34	13	9
Composite Totals of Agreement and Disagreement	86		14		82		18		78		12		70		30		76		14		75		25		76		24		78		22		74		26		78		12	

TABLE IV

SCHOOL H

SUMMARY OF OPINIONS REFLECTING STUDENT RELATED CONCERNS

ITEM	Administrators				Teachers				High School Student				University Students				Student Teachers				Parents				White				Black				Male				Female			
	A	PA	PD	D	A	PA	PD	D	A	PA	PD	D	A	PA	PD	D	A	PA	PD	D	A	PA	PD	D	A	PA	PD	D	A	PA	PD	D	A	PA	PD	D	A	PA	PD	D
15. Students should help make rules, decisions and plan courses.	15	62	15	8	40	44	12	4	84	16	0	0	72	23	2	2	48	36	12	4	25	38	13	25	51	34	8	7	70	26	4	0	56	31	9	4	52	34	7	8
16. Married students should have the same privileges as other students.	31	38	15	15	36	20	12	32	76	20	0	4	85	11	2	2	76	20	4	0	17	25	33	25	60	20	9	11	57	17	13	13	67	20	4	9	54	19	13	13
21. Student protest demonstrations are acceptable if they are orderly and do not violate the law.	0	38	15	46	8	28	28	36	60	12	8	20	57	28	11	4	44	36	12	8	21	29	21	29	36	29	15	20	48	22	13	17	41	33	13	13	35	24	17	25
27. The school should set reasonable but specific codes for dress and appearance of students.	54	15	23	8	68	24	4	4	28	32	20	20	19	28	23	30	32	12	28	28	63	25	4	8	40	24	18	18	39	26	13	22	34	26	20	20	44	22	16	18
31. Children and youth are entitled to the same basic freedoms under law as adults.	31	31	15	23	44	24	12	20	36	36	8	20	62	21	13	4	60	24	8	8	25	29	17	29	46	28	11	15	48	17	17	17	47	24	13	16	46	28	11	15
35. High school students should be allowed to hear speakers whose views on religion, politics, and morals differ radically from those of their parents and community.	8	8	46	38	20	28	24	28	64	36	0	0	57	36	4	2	40	44	8	8	25	42	8	25	40	35	12	13	48	30	9	13	37	40	10	13	44	30	12	13
39. Corporal punishment is usually effective in the solution of discipline problems.	8	23	23	46	16	44	24	16	12	20	24	44	4	11	23	62	4	24	32	40	13	33	29	25	10	23	26	42	4	30	26	39	9	23	29	40	9	25	24	43
47. Most children respect the rights of those with whom they disagree.	31	46	8	15	16	44	20	20	20	28	24	28	13	35	35	17	8	1[illegible]	36	40	8	33	30	21	13	35	30	22	22	22	26	30	19	36	28	17	11	30	30	28
49. All students should meet the same requirements for graduation.	8	38	23	31	20	24	16	40	48	24	16	12	7	26	24	43	28	40	20	12	42	17	29	13	23	28	20	29	32	23	32	14	17	26	26	30	29	28	18	25
52. A student should be suspended only when his presence will reduce the school's effectiveness in teaching other students.	62	31	0	8	48	28	12	12	36	32	20	12	32	32	2[illegible]	13	60	20	12	8	29	42	13	17	42	32	16	10	39	26	13	22	37	34	17	11	45	28	15	12
Mean Percentage	25	33	18	24	32	31	16	21	46	26	12	16	41	25	16	18	40	27	17	16	27	31	20	22	36	29	16	19	41	24	16	19	37	29	17	17	37	27	16	20
Composite Totals of Agreement and Disagreement	58		42		63		37		72		28		66		34		67		33		58		42		65		35		65		35		66		34		64		36	

TABLE V

SCHOOL II

SUMMARY OF OPINIONS REFLECTING ADMINISTRATIVE CONCERNS

ITEM	Administrators				Teachers				High School Student				University Students				Student Teachers				Parents				White				Black				Male				Female			
	A	PA	PD	D	A	PA	PD	D	A	PA	PD	D	A	PA	PD	D	A	PA	PD	D	A	PA	PD	D	A	PA	PD	D	A	PA	PD	D	A	PA	PD	D	A	PA	PD	D
6. The school board should make policies based on expert advise and let the professional staff operate the schools within the bounds of the policies.	77	8	8	8	68	28	0	4	28	36	20	16	36	36	21	6	63	33	4	0	50	29	13	8	51	32	11	6	39	26	22	13	46	35	13	6	52	28	12	8
8. Our schools keep us well informed on the decisions and activities of the schools.	54	46	0	0	20	40	16	24	16	40	32	12	4	21	34	40	12	16	40	32	25	29	29	17	15	29	29	27	26	35	26	13	19	26	29	27	16	33	28	24
12. Our school buildings and equipment are good enough for the education of our children.	8	31	15	46	0	28	32	40	16	24	32	28	11	15	23	51	4	12	40	44	17	29	33	21	8	19	32	41	17	35	17	30	7	26	30	37	11	18	29	42
14. The school's role is to help bring about social change.	15	38	8	38	20	32	20	28	4	56	20	20	9	38	21	32	16	52	24	8	21	17	25	38	13	40	20	28	17	35	26	22	10	37	19	34	16	40	22	21
18. The school should offer enough courses to meet the needs of all students, even if districts have to be consolidated to make enrollment large enough to do this.	54	38	0	8	60	24	4	12	48	40	4	8	46	46	7	2	48	40	12	0	29	42	21	8	47	40	9	4	43	35	4	17	47	41	6	6	47	38	10	6
25. Schools should provide a year round instructional program.	8	54	31	8	36	36	12	16	20	36	8	36	43	30	11	17	40	36	12	12	29	42	13	17	31	40	13	17	43	17	13	26	37	31	14	17	29	40	11	19
29. School costs should be reduced by eliminating some programs.	0	15	23	62	8	16	12	64	12	20	28	40	9	17	19	55	8	16	36	40	29	33	25	13	12	20	24	45	9	17	22	52	7	19	27	47	15	20	20	45
34. The school should change its organization or programs if such change promises a better education for children.	100	0	0	0	82	12	0	0	84	16	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	00	0	0	79	8	8	4	94	5	0	1	83	9	9	0	94	4	1	0	91	7	1	1
36. Parents should be more directly involved in shaping school policies and programs.	23	46	15	15	32	36	12	20	40	44	8	8	53	28	15	4	32	40	24	4	33	54	13	0	36	41	15	7	57	26	9	9	40	33	17	10	38	44	12	6
38. I would vote to raise taxes to improve the school program if school leaders said it would take a great deal more money.	62	38	0	0	52	32	4	12	16	32	20	32	55	32	6	6	52	24	16	8	25	25	21	29	46	31	10	13	35	26	17	22	43	36	10	11	45	26	12	17
50. Teachers should have time during the day to prepare materials for classroom use.	100	0	0	0	96	4	0	0	72	12	0	16	68	21	6	4	92	0	8	0	38	54	0	8	74	18	4	5	83	13	0	4	74	16	6	4	75	18	1	6
54. Students should be given national tests to compare their achievement with students in other parts of the country.	38	23	8	31	60	20	16	4	36	52	8	4	17	40	17	26	36	24	12	28	63	21	8	8	35	33	13	19	61	26	9	4	36	36	11	19	42	29	13	16
Mean Percentage	45	28	9	18	44	26	11	19	33	34	15	18	38	27	15	20	42	24	19	15	37	32	17	14	38	29	15	18	43	25	14	18	39	28	15	18	40	28	14	18
Composite Totals of Agreement and Disagreement	73		27		70		30		67		33		65		35		66		34		69		31		67		33		68		32		67		33		68		32	

TABLE VI

SCHOOL II

SUMMARY OF OPINIONS REFLECTING INDEX OF ATTITUDE TOWARD CHANGE

ITEM	Administrators				Teachers				High School Student				University Students				Student Teachers				Parents				White				Black				Male				Female			
	A	PA	PD	D	A	PA	PD	D	A	PA	PD	D	A	PA	PD	D	A	PA	PD	D	A	PA	PD	D	A	PA	PD	D	A	PA	PD	D	A	PA	PD	D	A	PA	PD	D
1. What the school teaches must be changed to meet the needs of the times.	69	31	0	0	60	36	4	0	56	32	8	4	74	26	0	0	52	44	0	4	38	38	13	13	60	35	2	3	61	22	13	4	69	27	1	3	53	38	6	3
3. The school should prepare children to accept social change.	77	23	0	0	64	32	4	0	56	36	8	0	79	21	0	0	72	24	4	0	50	29	13	8	68	26	4	1	65	30	4	0	73	24	3	0	63	29	6	2
14. The school's role is to help bring about social change.	15	38	8	38	20	32	20	28	4	56	20	20	9	38	21	32	16	52	24	8	21	17	25	38	13	40	20	28	17	35	26	22	10	37	19	34	16	40	22	21
15. Students should help make rules, decisions and plan courses.	15	62	15	8	40	44	12	4	84	[illegible]	0	0	72	23	2	2	48	36	12	4	25	38	13	25	51	34	8	7	70	26	4	0	56	31	9	4	52	34	7	8
22. Subject matter taught by the school should be directly related to the needs of children in present day society.	54	46	0	0	56	36	4	4	56	32	8	4	70	21	6	2	68	28	4	0	46	46	4	4	59	34	6	1	70	22	0	9	61	30	7	1	60	34	3	3
25. Schools should provide a year round instructional program.	8	54	31	8	36	36	12	16	20	36	8	36	43	30	11	17	40	36	12	12	29	42	13	17	31	40	13	17	43	17	13	26	37	31	14	17	29	40	11	19
26. Teachers should try new methods, materials, or instructional devises that show reasonable promise even at the risk of failure.	69	31	0	0	80	20	0	0	64	32	0	4	74	23	3	0	76	20	4	0	50	33	4	13	70	26	2	2	70	26	0	4	69	29	3	0	71	24	1	4
34. The school should change its organization or programs if such change promises a better education for children.	100	0	0	0	88	12	0	0	84	16	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	[illegible]	0	79	8	8	4	94	5	0	1	83	9	9	0	94	4	1	0	91	7	1	1
35. High school students should be allowed to hear speakers whose views on religion, politics, and morals differ radically from those of their parents and community.	8	8	46	38	20	28	24	28	64	36	0	0	57	36	4	2	40	44	8	8	25	42	8	25	40	35	12	13	48	30	9	13	37	40	10	13	44	30	12	13
48. Sex education appropriate for each age level should be provided.	46	31	15	8	44	32	8	16	72	16	4	8	79	21	0	0	84	4	8	4	38	25	25	13	67	19	7	7	48	30	17	4	67	19	10	4	62	22	7	9
Mean Percentage	46	32	12	10	51	31	9	9	56	31	5	8	66	24	5	5	60	29	7	4	40	32	12	16	55	30	7	8	58	25	9	8	57	27	8	8	54	30	8	8
Composite Totals of Agreement and Disagreement	78		22		82		18		87		13		90		10		89		11		72		28		85		15		83		17		84		16		84		16	